

pain of those scarred by September 11 by helping to make treatment available to those who need it. I ask him to urge Republican Congressional leaders to support this legislation. I ask him to endorse S. 543/H.R. 4066.

Within the constraints of the Senate calendar, this bill may move forward independently, or we may again attach it to an appropriations bill, as we did last year. With the tremendous support for this bill on and off the Hill, we have these options. However, when the bill moved forward on LHHS appropriations in 2001, 10 House members voted to kill this bill, and President Bush wrote a letter to Senator DOMENICI promising to help pass it this year. I ask the President to follow through on that promise. I ask him to prevent the insurance lobby from killing this bill again. Our country needs this legislation, and the majority of Americans have made it clear that they want it now.

I look forward to the day when people with mental illness receive decent, humane, and timely mental health care. It will be a good day for our country. I ask the President to make sure that this day comes soon.

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, I know there are Senators who wish to travel to their States to accommodate the remembrance ceremonies with which many are involved tomorrow. As a result of that understanding and in appreciation of the need for travel, it is my expectation to withhold scheduling any additional votes today and then to announce that there will be no votes tomorrow.

So Senators who have an interest in traveling are welcome to do so. We have had a number of requests from Senators on both sides of the aisle. To accommodate those requests, that will be the decision.

There will be votes early, at least I should say midmorning, on Thursday. Senators should be prepared to come and participate in debate and be prepared to vote as early as 10 or 10:30 on Thursday.

I yield the floor and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ASSESSING IRAQ'S MILITARY CAPABILITIES

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, as we approach the anniversary of the Sep-

tember 11 tragedy, our Nation is in the midst of a national debate about war with Iraq.

I am sure the presiding Senator recalls, as I do, graphically, that day just a year ago, on September 11, when the Capitol Building was evacuated. During the course of that evacuation, it finally hit me, as I stood on the grass outside the Capitol and was looking at this building, I was looking at the last building ever invaded by a foreign army on the continental United States soil, when the British attacked the Capitol during the War of 1812. That struck me as I stood there and reflected that once again an enemy had struck the United States home.

I never would have imagined, when I came to work that week, that by the end of the week I would be voting unanimously with my colleagues in the Senate, Democrats and Republicans, to give to the President of the United States the authority to go to war and the resources to go to war. It happened so quickly, but it was the right thing to do. We understood that the United States was in peril, was in danger—and still is—from the forces of terrorism around the world. We stood as one, in a bipartisan way, to back the President, to fight this war on terrorism, to go after those who were responsible for the September 11 tragedy which struck the United States.

Now, here we are a year later. The war on terrorism continues. Few, if any, would say that it is resolved or that we have won it. And we are debating the possibility of another war against another enemy. Osama bin Laden has not been captured or accounted for. The major leaders in al-Qaida are still on the loose somewhere. We believe al-Qaida still has a network of sleepers in 60 nations around the world. Afghanistan, the first battleground in the war against terrorism in the 21st century, is still not a stable and safe country. Hamid Karzai, the President of Afghanistan, barely survived an assassination attempt last week. We have thousands of American troops still on the ground there. I had the honor to meet with some of them last January; our hearts and prayers are with them every single day. But that war on terrorism still continues.

Yet the administration comes forward and tells us we still have to think about the possibility of another war, in this case a war against Iraq. Indeed, it is possible that within a few days or maybe a few weeks the people of the United States of America, through their Members of Congress, will be asked to vote on whether to go to war against Iraq. It is hard to believe the events are moving so quickly that we would be declaring a second war within little more than a year of the September 11 attack.

Last Sunday on "Meet the Press," Vice President CHENEY indicated that the administration would like the Congress to vote on Iraq prior to adjourning this October. Do you realize that is

a matter of weeks—weeks, before we would be called on to make this momentous decision? Because this is not a matter of high-altitude bombing when it comes to Iraq. We wouldn't have the luxury of that type of warfare. We are talking about, in the President's words, "regime change." We are talking about removing Saddam Hussein from power, not peacefully but with force. That would involve, I am afraid, land forces invading, the type of war we have not seen in many decades in the United States.

We recall the Persian Gulf war. It was a much different situation, a little over 10 years ago, precipitated by Saddam Hussein's invasion and occupation of Kuwait: The formation of a coalition led by the United States but also with the United Nations and allies around the world, including many Arab States who joined us.

We fought to remove Saddam Hussein from Kuwait. We were successful in doing that. We had logistical support. We positioned our troops in Saudi Arabia and nearby. We had a broad coalition. We were forcing Saddam Hussein out of a territory he had occupied.

This is a far different challenge if we invade Iraq—different in that the coalition today consists of England and the United States, and no others. Logistical support is hard to find because the countries surrounding Iraq have basically told us they will not support us in this effort. Frankly, we would be fighting Saddam Hussein on his own territory, which gives him a home field advantage, which most military experts concede. Would we be successful ultimately? Yes—at some cost and at some price over some period of time. I have no doubt the American military—the very best in the world. Hussein would be gone. I can't tell you what it would cost.

In the midst of the Kuwait situation, Saddam Hussein didn't use chemical and biological weapons, which we believe he has, but instead he decided to fire Scud missiles on Israel—kind of a third party to this conversation—hoping, I am sure, that he would destabilize the Middle East and cause such an uproar and consternation that the United States would withdraw. It didn't work. Sadly, Israelis died in the process.

This time, we are not talking about moving Iraqi troops out of Kuwait but actually killing and capturing Saddam Hussein. To what lengths would he go in response? What victims would he seek? He doesn't have missiles to reach the United States, but he has the capacity to train what missiles he does have on nearby neighbors such as Israel.

Vice President CHENEY said that before the October adjournment, Congress would be asked to "take a position and support whatever the President needs to have done in order to deal with this very critical problem."

By most definitions, that is article I, section 8, clause 11, of the Constitution